

**Amendments to the Specification**

Page <sup>19</sup>~~9~~, lines 6-26, please replace existing paragraph with the following rewritten paragraph:

C1 Specifically, the arithmetic circuit 83 performs a predetermined operation based on the detection results obtained by the temperature sensor 70. When a voltage in accordance with the operation result is output to the voltage-controlled oscillator (oscillator 60), the voltage-controlled oscillator (oscillator 60) outputs the reference clock signal CK at a frequency in accordance with the voltage to the liquid crystal drive control circuit 50. As a result, concerning driving signals output from driving circuits 20 and 30, the frame frequency continuously increases from a low frequency to a high frequency as the temperature varies from a low temperature to a high temperature. According to this exemplary embodiment, when the temperature is -20 °C, the frame frequency is switched at 40 Hz or less. When the temperature is +25 °C, the frame frequency is switched at a frequency in the range of 70 Hz to 90 Hz. When the temperature is +70 °C, the frame frequency is switched at 130 Hz or more. Therefore, when the number of X electrodes is 32 or less, and when the temperature is -20 °C, the liquid crystals of pixels are driven at 1.28 kHz or less. When the temperature is +20 °C, the liquid crystals are driven at 2.56 kHz or less. When the temperature is +70 °C or greater, the liquid crystals are driven at 4.16 kHz or less. Concerning the refractive index anisotropy  $\Delta\epsilon$  of the liquid crystal, a substantially flat region with respect to variations in the frequency can be used. Because the frame frequency suddenly changes at a temperature at which the frame frequency becomes 50 Hz, frequencies near 50 Hz can be avoided. ~~(or~~ In addition, the arithmetic circuit 83 is formed so that such a sudden change occurs in a hysteretic manner.